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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 126⅛@126⅜.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 89@89¼.

PERSONAL.

DR. HOWARD MAHAN, of Philadelphia, an eminent and venerable Baptist minister, in an appeal to the churches, says: "We Baptists have swung from neglecting ministerial education to neglecting an uneducated ministry.

HAVING noticed the seizure of Dr. James Thayer's circus, and mentioned as two of the claimants for money due for services, Mr. Franklin J. Howes *and wife*, a Cincinnati paper has received a letter from a lady in New York, who claims to be the only lawful wife of the said Howes, and emphatically denies any connection with Thayer's circus, or any other, for several years.

Two Americans at Baden Baden, the other day, were dining with a pair of Paris ladies, when a Russian Prince, who perhaps wished to pick a quarrel, purchased two glorious boquets and sent them to the ladies with his compliments. The Americans merely glanced over to his table, bowed cordially, and sent him back by the waiter two Napoleons. He was so much chagrined that he left the room.

W. C. BRYANT once wrote to a young contributor: "My young friend, I observe that you have used several French expressions in your article. I think that if you will study the English language you will find it capable of expressing all the ideas you may have. I have always found it so, and in all that I have written I do not recall an instance where I was tempted to use a foreign word but that, on searching, I found a better one in my own language."

POPE PIUS IX. is now 77 years of age, and he has been Pope 23 years. He is described as a vigorous old man, of most benevolent and venerable aspect. Personally he is extremely popular with almost all classes of his people. He is said to be a man of blameless life and the best possible intentions, but he adheres to the ideas of the past, both political and theological, with a tenacity most wonderful to witness, especially to his power as a temporal sovereign. He is a man of the simplest manners and habits.

AT the close of his lecture in Music Hall, Boston, recently, Rev. Mr. Fuller was introduced to several ladies on the platform, among others to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who refused to shake hands with him, and said: "You profess to be a Christian minister, sir, and you have reviled women." "Better do that, madam," replied he, "than to revile Jesus Christ." "I never reviled Jesus Christ," she said. "You have done your best to do it," said he. "Sir," she responded, "you have played the part of a dramatist and a buffoon." "Madam," said he, "your birth, your education, and your position in society should have made a lady of you." She replied, "Do you mean to say, sir, that I am not a lady?" "I mean to say, madam," said he, "that you act like an outrageous exception." At this point Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell took up the conversation, and Mrs. Howe withdrew.

Minnesota—Country, Climate and Railroads.

The traveler who starts from St. Paul and travels westward will find prairie country of deep rich loam; but if he travels eastward, or towards the northeast, he will find himself in the woods—dense forests, where tall pines and spruces and oaks and maples rear their gigantic trunks. It is not all forest, for here and there we see "openings," where the sunlight falls on pleasant meadows or patches of prairie; but speaking in general terms the entire country east of the Mississippi, in Minnesota and northern Wisconsin, and in that portion of Michigan lying between Superior and Lake Michigan, is one vast forest region—the paradise of the lumberman.

The soil in places is sandy, and the geologist will see satisfactory traces of the drift period when a great flood of waters set southward over all the country, bringing granite boulders, pebbles, and stones from the country lying between Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior.

The forest growth affects the climate. The snow and rain fall East of the Mississippi is much greater than West of that dividing stream. The temperature in Winter on Lake Superior is milder than at St. Paul, but there is more moisture in the air. The climate at Duluth or Superior City during the Winter does not vary much from that of Chicago. Notwithstanding the difference of latitude, the isothermal line of mean temperature for the year runs from the lower end of Lake Michigan to the Western end of Lake Superior. Probably more snow falls in the Minnesota Lake region than in the country around Chicago, for in all forest regions in Northern latitudes there is usually a heavier rain and snow fall than in open countries. The time will come when the rain fall of Eastern Minnesota and Northern Michigan will be less than it is at the present time. When the country becomes settled, when the lumbermen have swept away the forests, when the sun pouring down its rays dries up the moisture, and the winds waft it to other regions, there will be less deposition of moisture East of the Mississippi, while the probabilities are that it will be increased Westward over all the prairie region; for if in a wooded country civilization sweeps away the forest, so in a prairie region civilization brings in new verdure. Orchards, groves, patches of timber land, corn fields, wheat fields, clover lands—all will appear in time, requiring and requiring more moisture from the surrounding air than the prairie passes do at the present time. Everybody knows that the hand of man is powerful enough to change climate, to increase the rain fall here, to diminish it there; to lower the temperature or to raise it.

The Ohio river is dwindling in size because the forests of Ohio and Pennsylvania are disappearing. Palestine, Syria and Greece, although they have supported dense populations, are barren today because the forests have been cut down. If this were an essay on the power of man over nature, instead of the writing out of a few notes on Minnesota, I might go on and give abundant data, but I allude to it incidentally in connection with the climate of the Northwest, which, fifty years hence, will not in all probability be the same that it is to-day. —*Cor. Boston Journal.*

Bridal Gifts.

As things go now-a-days an invitation to a wedding is no laughing matter. Those pasteboard squares, with their entanglement of monograms, summon us to take part in a great many absurdities of custom; but, of all these, the most absurd and burdensome is that of giving presents. The fact is that the marrying people practise upon all their friends at present day a system of bare-faced extortion without giving them the right to resent or expose it. There is no sense of spontantity or sentiment in these gifts; they are purchased because they must be, and this the receiver well understands. The exaction upon people of moderate means, rating their affections before the law by the number of dollars they are able or willing to invest on the occasion, and notifying them, if the gift be small, by parading it, with name attached, in contrast with the outlay of wealthier friends, is so essentially vulgar and indelicate that it is a wonder how it ever came to be tolerated in any society claiming to be refined. The custom is absurd also, as well as vulgar and burdensome, when one comes to reflect upon it. The mammonial party really gain nothing; for they have to repay the same in value when the donors invite them to a similar occasion, so that their gifts are simply loans. How many times the bride must have said, "I thank you very much; how lovely it is!" over this amount of plate, when she knows that the equivalent which must be given for it in the future would purchase a uniform service after her own heart. As it is, each couple find themselves possessed of a heterogeneous mass of silver-ware, not only unlike in design, but with excesses and deficiencies which nobody could foresee.—*N. Y. World.*

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Coming Ecuminical Council—Dogmas to be Adopted and Reforms to be Effected—Death of George Peabody—Gunboat Explosion—Bank Discounts Raised—Priests Brutally Beaten—Prussian Budget—The Resignation of Admiral Topete Refused—Another Move in Favor of the Duke of Genoa for King of Spain—Emperor of Austria in Greece.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ROME.

LONDON, November 4.—The correspondent of the *Post* writes as follows from Rome concerning the expected action of Council: The dogmatic definition of the assumption of the Virgin Mary will encounter no obstacles. The people earnestly desire the consolidation of this dogma. The erection into a dogma of the necessity of the temporal power is not considered possible by its most ardent champions. The foundation and preservation of that power do not afford the elements of a dogma, and belief in its necessity is not even *proximo fidi*, but only of high importance. Probably the protests of 1862 and '67 will be received. It is suggested that the liberal Bishops will advise that terms be made with the Kingdom of Italy so that all appointments—even the Popedom, may be conferred without the destruction of nationality. But such a change of policy, although desirable, is improbable at present, and must be left to time and the force of events. The Council does not have the initiative with respect to the syllabus. It could be altered to think that the syllabus will be abrogated. It is more probable that the Bishops will be asked to sanction it by open and unanimous adhesion, and to explain such portions as are obscurely worded or erroneously interpreted. Beyond those points the Council will only be occupied with questions of internal decipline such as reform of missions, the reunion of chismatics and heretics with the church, modification of the privileges of clerks, the modification of instructions to the clergy, and the adatations of the judicial power of Bishops to the condition of society. It is important to observe that the iniative in everything belongs to the Pope alone. As the Roman Catholic Hierarchy is strongly and judiciously constituted it is improbable that any serious opposition will be manifested,

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 4.—It is now asserted that the contemplated interview between Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emanuel will take place at Brindisi, Italy, some time in the latter part of November.

Midnight—Geo. Peabody died at half-past eleven o'clock to-night, at his residence in this city.

While the gunboat Thistle was on a trial trip off Sheerness this afternoon her boiler exploded with terrible effect. Ten men were killed outright hand eight severely wounded.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount one-half per cent.

DUBLIN, November 4.—While a party of priests and others were returning from a land meeting in Cavan, they were attacked by persons lying in wait on the roadside and brutally beaten. One has since died from his injuries. The assassination is generally considered an Orange outrage, and a coroner's jury has brought a verdict of murder against seven Orangemen implicated in the affair.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 4.—Admiral Topete insists upon tendering his resignation as one of the Cabinet.

The Regent refuses to accept the resignation of Topete, but the Admiral remains firm in his determination to withdraw from the Ministry. It is probable the whole Cabinet will resign and Gen. Prim will form a new one.

The Cortes has again adjourned. It is thought the Government will endeavor to fill the vacant seats in the Cortes with Deputies favorable to the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the throne.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, November 4.—The Ministerial Budget has been laid before the Diet. It recommends the creation of a sinking fund in order to pay one per cent. annually to the public debt with a view to its ultimate extinction. The budget also proposes the conversion of the present loans into four and a half per cent. rentes. If the Government agrees to these measures the proposal for an augmentation of the taxes will be withdrawn.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, November 4.—Advices from Cattaro state that the troops after a battle which lasted four hours, defeated the rebels and captured a strong position which had been occupied by them near Lesie. The population of two districts had surrendered to the Austrian authorities.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.—The Emperor of Austria has arrived here. He landed yesterday morning in the Piræus, where he was received by the King of Greece and conducted to the city with great ceremony and festivity.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 4.—Many electoral meetings have been held in various parts of the city. The proceedings were ordinary, and in no instance was the interferance of the police required.

EGYPT.

PARIS, November 4.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the Empress Eugenie at the terminus of the Suez Canal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 4—*Evening*—Consols for money 93⅛ account 93⅝. American securities: Five-twenty bonds, '62s, 85; '65s old, 82; '67s, 87⅛; Ten-forties, 77⅝. Erie, 20½; Illinois 98½; A. & G. W. 21½. Stocks firm.

PARIS, November 4.—Bourse flat. Rentes 71f 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Cotton market steady; middling uplands 12¼d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 12,000 bales. California white Wheat 10s 4d; red western 9s 2d; red winter 9s 5d@9s 5d. Western Flour 23s 6d. Corn: mixed 29s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 43s. Pork 112s 6d. Beef 80s. Lard 71s. Cheese 69s. Bacon: 67s, new prime.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—Petroleum quiet.

HAMBURG, November 4.—Petroleum firm. Linseed firm at 19f.

LONDON, November 4.—Tallow 46s 9d. Linseed Oil 29f 7s. Sperm Oil 94s. Sugar 40s. Calcutta Linseed 52s.

ANTWERP, November 4.—Petroleum firm.

LONDON, November 4.—Specie in the Bank of England has decreased £193 000.

HAVRE, November 4.—Cotton closed quiet.

FRANKFORT, November 4.—U. S. bonds closed firm at 89@89¼.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Siege of Jacmel Raised—Sale of St. Domingo to the U. S.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JACMEL, Oct. 24, via Havana, Nov. 4.—General Chevalier, President Salnave's Secretary of War, after besieging Jacmel for a fortnight, was compelled to raise the siege.

Gen. Brice, who was advancing on the city of Port au Prince, had already captured the town of Miragoane.

CAIMANAS, Oct. 30—*via Havana, Nov. 4.*—A report is in circulation that General Monagas has captured the town of Maracaibo.

ST. DOMINGO, Oct. 25—*via Havana, Nov. 4.*—The Revolutionists generally incline more than ever to the sale of St. Domingo to the United States are gaining ground.

—The dwelling of Nathan Downy in Harwich, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening, and his only children, two little girls aged four and six years, perished. The parents were visiting a neighbor.

NEW YORK CITY.

Serious Charge—An Ex-Colonel in Trouble—The Seceders Endorsed—The Yellow Fever on Shipboard—Counterfeiters Arrested, with Interesting Particulars of their Capture—Dr. Schaff's Mission to Europe—The Gold Muddle.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 5, 1869.

A case came before Judge Fithian yesterday in which Patrick O'Toole, a lad of eighteen, sued the managers of the House of Refuge for ten thousand dollars damage, on account of bad treatment in keeping him in a close room on insufficient food, in consequence of which he got the itch and became much debilitated.

Col. Clarke, formerly of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, was before Commissioner Osborn yestesday, charged with engraving plates for the manufacture of counterfeit currency. He was held in $25,000 bail.

Last evening the St. John Baptist Society met in Masonic Hall and approved the action of their delegates, who had withdrawn from the Fiftieth General Convention of the French Canadians in the United States, which assembled in Detroit, October 13th.

The steamer Enterpe, from Havana, has arrived. The first mate died Nov. 1st of yellow fever. The second mate, a waiter, a seaman and one passenger are now down with it. The steamer is detained at quarantine.

Col. Whitly, of the Secret Service, and Assistants, have for over a month been engaged in ferriting out one of the most notorious gang of counterfeiters in the country, and have just brought their labors to a successful close. It was first ascertained that a dangerous sixty pound tobacco stamp was being offered to enterprising tobacco merchants at about one-fifth the Government price—$3 for a stamp sold by the Government at $19 and $20. The inducements were so great that many firms heretofore bearing unblemished reputations in this city, Virginia, North Carolina, and other States, embarked in the enterprise and purchased large lots from the New York manufacturers. The first arrest was made October 15th, in the person of Volney Wright, who, it is said, has since endeavored to sell an immense quantity of these $60 pound stamps to men named Copeland and Walker. He was quietly held to bail in eight thousand dollars to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bed piece, roll and plate, with six transfers, were secured by the detective. The next arrest was one Hart Pierce, an accomplished engraver, on October 30th, with whom were seized all the dies and machinery in use in counterfeiting, among which was a press for transferring, costing one thousand dollars. Col. Robert Clark, who, during the war, commanded the Fourteenth N. Y. Volunteers, was next secured and his room searched. In almost every bureau drawer, stand drawers, boxes, trunks and valises evidences of his guilt were found. One of the valises contained the plate of the sixty pound stamp, dies for marking one penny stamps, hundreds of sheets containing 240 pound stamps, together with about $10,000 worth of genuine stamps. The property was all seized. It was next ascertained that the mill where these stamps were ground out was situated about fifteen miles from this city at Princes Bay, Staten Island. Seven men were employed. Last night, after a tramp of a half mile trough woods, they discovered the building in which were arrested John Ribon, steel and copper plate printer, a native of England and forger for many years of age. His partner, Wm. S. Kempton, a native of Maine, forty years of age, a retired sea captain, Ripon's wife, three children and a colored girl were on the premises. In one room was found a large amount of paper, which is used by the Government in the manufacture of revenue stamps. A large supply of inks, oils and jugs filled with gum—the latter used for adhesive purposes. Also, a die for making three cent silver pieces; steel dies for engraving, containing all the letters of the alphabet; dies for all arithmetical figures, but no plates or printed work. In another room was a perforating press for punching the holes between the stamps on the printed sheets. In the garden, about eighteen inches below the surface, was found, on information given by Ripon, a box which contained the plate on which had been transferred the one cent revenue stamp two hundred and ten times, the lead pence and transferring die, a large number stamps, thousands of printed sheets ready for use, and other articles. The prisoners and materials were brought to the city, and the former taken to the Tombs police office where they were held in custody. It was now ascertained that an engraver named Reuben Carpenter, having an office in Boston, had been employed to engrave the United States 5-20 bonds. Officers were sent to Boston, and with the assistance of detectives there, arrested Carpenter in the act of engraving a pass on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. He surrendered to the officers a $1,000 5-20 bond, which he had been employed to engrave by a man in this city, who was in the last stages of consumption. It is alleged numerous other prominent persons of this city are under suspicion and secret officers are at work. It is believed several hundred thousand dollars of these bogus stamps have been put in circulation.

A large meeting was held to-day to hear the report of Rev. Dr. Schaff upon his late mission to Europe, connected with the Convention of the Evangelical Alliance, to be held in New York next autumn. Dr. Schaff reports quite a large delegation who have engaged to be present from England, including clergymen of the Church of England, Dissenters and laymen, while the Archbishops of York, Canterbury and Dublin, and other leading prelates, expressed hearty cooperation with the movement. Rev. Dr. Thompson, speaking of Father Hyacinthe, said that, while not desiring to reveal private conversation, he would say the Hyacinth brought letters to him from two French Protestant clergymen speaking of him as in close spiritual communion with them, and as taking the noble position of Luther. Rev. L. W. Bacon read a letter from Father Hyacinthe, alluding to his desire for freedom of opinion.

The Grand Jury is still investigating the gold muddle, and propose carrying on the investigation till some conclusion is reached.

BALTIMORE.

Celebration of Emancipation Day—Procession Several Miles in Length—Gala Day of the Colored People.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, November 4.—The colored citizens of Baltimore and Maryland celebrated the anniversary of their emancipation with great enthusiasm. The procession was several miles long, and was composed of a number of benevolent societies in full regalia, on horses and in carriages, trade associations in wagons and on foot, and the usual representations with banners, flags, mottoes, devices, all preceded by a full band of music. Many persons were present from the District of Columbia, and quite a number from distant States.

Along the line of procession the sidewalks were crowded with whites and blacks. Perfect order prevailed.

Bishop Wayman delivered an address this evening, and the celebration closed to-night with a grand ball at Douglass Institute.

LOUISVILLE.

Another Base Ball Game.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—The first nine of Cincinnati Red Stocking Club of Cincinnati played a picked nine from the Kentucky and Eagle Clubs, of this city, this afternoon. Six innings only were played, darkness preventing a full game. The result is as follows:

Cincinnati	11	9	3	11	3	3	—40
Eagles and Kentucky	2	2	0	3	0	0	—10

The Cincinnatians made three double plays.

Louisiana State Bonds.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—A report having been circulated that Governor Warmouth had issued ten and a half million in bonds of which there is no official record, the Governor publishes a statement that all the bonds issued have been duly recorded by the Treasurer, and concludes as follows: "One thing is certain, and that is that not a single bond of the State has been issued without authority of law during any administration, and the interest has been and will be promptly paid."

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Protest of Pork Packers—Capital Removal—Washingtonians Agitated—Looking after California Revenue Matters—Minister Low and Chinese Immigration—Appointment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1869.

PROTEST OF PORK PACKERS.

Some time ago Commissioner Delano decided that under the Internal Revenue law, as it now stands, pork packers were liable to be taxed as manufacturers. The pork packers think this unjust, and the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis have sent a delegation here to protest against it. These gentlemen called upon the Commissioner to-day, but that official gave it as his opinion that the fault was not with him, but with Congress, and if there was any grievance Congress was the place to go for redress. The pork packers contend that they produce one of the necessaries of life, and have no more right to be taxed as manufacturers than millers have who grind wheat and make flour. The difference is, however, that the law expressly excepts floor, while pork is not mentioned. An effort will be made to get the Commissioner to call the attention of Congress to this matter in his report. Congressman Eggleston, of Cincinnati, who is one of the delegates here, says it was not the intention of Congress to tax pork packers as manufacturers when the internal revenue bill was passed.

OUR CHINESE MINISTER.

Minister Low had an interview yesterday with the President and Secretary of State, at which the various questions relating to the policy to be pursued by this Government towards China, particularly in regard to the large anticipated immigration from that country, were quite fully discussed. Among the suggestions these subjects were found to accord with the views entertained by the President and Secretary Fish, and a basis was settled for the former's instruction, which will outline the leading features of a policy the Minister will be allowed the largest liberty in arranging and carrying into effect. The nature of the instructions now in course of preparation has not been made public, but it is understood on reliable authority they contemplate giving a kid and fair trial to what is known as the conciliatory policy.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The effort to counteract the influence of the capital movers in the West, is beginning to assume form. A paper has been prepared to be handed to the President, with the request that he will take some significance of the matter in his forthcoming annual message, discountenancing the subject of removal and to use his Executive influence in stopping an agitation of the subject.

AID TO SUPERVISOR FULTON.

General Cowen, of Ohio, has been requested by Commissioner Delano to accompany Supervisor Fulton to California and aid him in the investigation of Revenue affairs in that Supervisory District.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN CALIFORNIA.

Supervisor Fulton, of the Maryland District, has been assigned to duty in California, where he will make a thorough investigation into the Internal Revenue affairs.

REVENUE OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The following Assessors of Internal Revenue have been appointed: D. B. White, Fourth District, Va., Geo. W. Ross, Second District, Tennessee.

CHICAGO.

The Lord-McCormick Church Difficulty—Trial of Rev. Isaac H. Smith Charged With Drowning His Wife.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, O. S., which has been in session for some time past investigating the affairs of the Theological Seminary, closed their labors last evening. The long standing disagreement between Rev. Dr. S. Lord, Divinity Professor in the Northwestern Theological School, and H. McCormick, has been brought to an end by a compromise, satisfactory to both parties. It will be recollected that Mr. McCormick subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to the School, and had paid seventy-five thousand, when political differences arose in the institution which resulted in the election of Dr. Lord, republican, to the Divinity Chair, and in the refusal of Mr. McCormick to pay the remaining twenty-five thousand payment, which he had meanwhile transferred to the theological department of a university in Virginia over which Gen. Lee presided. The matter was brought before the last general assembly, a committee appointed, with the head of which was Senator Drake, of Missouri, which met here a few days ago. Last evening the result was arrived at. Dr. Lord remains in his present chair, Mr. McCormick is released from the payment of the twenty-five thousand claimed to be due the school, and the three directors, Judge Lincoln, Clark and H. G. Spafford, of this city, and one other, who were elected during the quarrel, all of Dr. Lord's party, will resign their places. The whole thing is harmonious, and that three others, acceptable to each party, should take their places. To this all consented, the contestants signed the papers, and the strife ended.

The trial of Rev. Isaac H. Smith, the Congregational clergyman residing at Junction, Kane county, charged with drowning his wife in Poplar creek, a small stream in the confines of Cook and Kane counties, on the 15th of June last, was commenced in the Kane Circuit Court, at Geneva, yesterday. It will be remembered that while fording the stream in a buggy, in which was himself and wife, that the latter, as he claimed, fell from the buggy in a fainting fit and was drowned before he could rescue her. The water in the creek where she was drowned was less than twenty inches deep. Subsequent developments led to the suspicion that Smith had drowned his wife for the purpose of obtaining an insurance to the amount of nine thousand dollars, which he had on her life, and he was arrested, indicted and committed on the charge of murdering her. All day yesterday was occupied in impannelling a jury. A large number of witnesses were present yesterday who gave the prisoner their sympathy and support. The Court room was crowded and great interest is manifested in the trial. The prisoner is defended by Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, Hon. Charles Wheaton, A. Barry and J. S. Wilson. The prosecution is conducted by C. J. Metzgar, State Attorney, E. S. Josiyn and James Cutenian.

PHILADELPHIA.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Jewish Rabbis in Conference—Reformatory Resolutions Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—A number of Jewish Rabbis, from the principal cities of the Union, are in conference here on the subject of reform in the Jewish Church. They adopted resolutions abolishing the use of prayers in the Hebrew tongue as unintelligible to the masses, declaiming the doctrine of bodily resurrection, or the revival of the Jewish state by regregation from all other nations, and declaring the Aaronic priesthood and the Mosaic sacrificial worship to have been merely preparatory to Israel's national priesthood, and therefore things of the past to be mentioned in prayer only in their educational capacity and not to be practical.

CINCINNATI.

The McCoole-Allen Mill—Bruisers in Training—Fenian Movements.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Pistianais in trouble here. Allen and his backers refuse to accept Mr. Murray, of St. Louis, as final stakeholder. Bill Carroll came here last night for the purpose of selecting one satisfactory to both parties. McCoole demands Murray. The difficulty threatens to break up the McCoole-Allen mill.

According to the enumeration of unmarried youth between the ages of five and twenty-five, there are in Hamilton county 158,903 white and colored. Of these 105,623 are in Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS.

Closing Proceedings of the Baptist Sunday School Convention—Systematic Piracy and Robbery—The Perpetrators Shot.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Among the section reports presented to-day to the Baptist Sunday School Convention was one giving the following statistics: Number of States represented, 19; number of representatives, 136; number of officers and schools throughout the country, 656; teachers, 2,508; scholars, 2,656.

Mr. Marston reported from the common management of Schools that we need a series of uniform lessons properly prepared and published in a weekly Sunday School paper for the benefit of all Baptist Sunday Schools of America. That such a series would be of inestimable value to superintendents and secure the cooperation more fully of pastors and church members.

Rev. Mr. Lowry, of Chicago, Chairman of Section Second, made a report that the use of question books was hurtful and injurious to substantial progress in the knowledge of the word of God, in preventing the degree of study necessary to promote intellectual discipline.

Reports were also made from Section Third, and two supplementary reports, were presented, all of which having been hurriedly prepared, were referred back to the various committees to be perfected for publication.

During the devotional exercises preceding the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. Bronson, of Beumah, India, addressed the meeting by invitation. The Dr. described the good Sunday schools in Beumah. The children learned hymns which they sung at home and thus interested their parents in the cause. He said he thought they were going too far in the old track in mission work. They ought to begin something new. It was not necessary that a missionary should be a learned Doctor of Divinity. They wanted somebody to tell the simple story of Jesus. Let the Sunday Schools send them teachers, and they would support them. He wished the Convention had considered the relations of Sunday Schools to foreign mission work. He wished them to be filled with mission work, and they would come up to the standard to influence the heathen world. Though he had seen thirty-five years of mission work he was not tired, but would gird himself afresh to the work.

Subsequently, Mr. Jacobs, of Chicago, stated that for lack of funds, Dr. Bronson would be obliged to return to Burmah by sail vessel which would occupy five months, whereas if he had a thousand dollars he could go to England by steamer, landing via Suez Canal in a few weeks. A subscription was taken up on the spot, and about eight hundred dollars raised, namely, from the various Sunday Schools in all parts of the country represented in the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Illinois, began to read a paper on the improvement of the Sunday schools, but suspended reading at the request of Mr. Blackall, of Chicago, and the entire convention repaired to the church steps, where a fine photograph was taken of them, after which the proceedings were resumed.

The evening reunion was held at the Merchantile Library Hall, which was well filled with delegates and spectators. The exercises consisted of singing and five minutes' speeches. Of the latter some twenty-five or thirty were made by several of them by pastors and gentlemen belonging to different denominations. Much enthusiasm was manifested by the audience, and the speakers carried genuine Christian feeling and spirit in their remarks.

The Convention has been eminently successful, and will be productive of great good to the cause of Sunday Schools throughout the land. The meeting adjourned at a late hour and the delegates will leave for their homes to-morrow.

Suit was brought in the Circuit Court to-day by Geo. E. Graham, and others, against Socrates Newman for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars alleged to have been wrongfully obtained or withheld from the estate of Graham, who died in 1852, and of which Newman was administrator.

On Tuesday last, an old man named J. W. Lester, keeper of a wood yard opposite Island No. 37, on the Mississippi Cairo and Memphis, while on his return from supplying the steamer Lady Gay with wood, was boarded by a skiff containing two men named Moore and Burns, who robbed Lester of $100, the proceeds of the wood. As they were leaving the boat he shot Moore through the heart and Burns through the hips. Burns was taken ashore in a dying condition, and confessed that he belonged to a gang of pirates and thieves who not only practiced wholesale piracy on the river, but robbery on land, and that they had murdered and thrown overboard from boats of different kinds four men.

MILWAUKEE.

Another Free Trade League Meeting—Speeches, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—The Milwaukee Free Trade League had a meeting here to-night. The attendance was good considering the weather. Hon. E. J. Holton presided, and read a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, composed of the principal citizens of the place. Mahlon Sands, Secretary of the New York Free Trade League, first spoke, reviewing briefly the objects and methods of the Society he represents.

Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, was then introduced, and for an hour deeply interested the audience in an exposition of the practical workings of the tariff, taking as an axiom that the duty upon an imported article increases the price of the home producer. He demonstrated that for every dollar received by the Government from the tariff, the people paid twenty dollars to monopolists. Estimating the home product of lumber at one hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum, the duty of twenty per cent. taxed the people thirty millions; and yet the Government received less than seven hundred thousand. Estimating the product of pig iron at one and a half tons, the duty of nine dollars taxed the people nearly fifteen millions, and gave the Government only one million. The duty on bar iron taxed the people twenty millions, and gave to the Government one million. The duty on railroad iron taxed the people fourteen millions, and gave to the Government one and a half millions. On these three articles of iron alone the people pay annually about forty-five millions of tax, of which the government gets five millions and the iron master forty millions. Thus, said the eloquent speaker, in a thousand ways the toiling millions are plundered to build up a few grasping in onopolists.

Professor Perry was the next speaker. He was listened to with marked attention and frequently applauded. Prof. Perry has also, within a few days, addressed the students of Beloit University, and has visited the State University at Madison. Some of the free trade text books are used in those colleges and that nearly all the professors are free traders. Gen. Brinkerhoff also spoke on the 20th of October, at the State University of Michigan.

LOUISVILLE.

Funeral of Ex-Governor Wickliffe—Horse Thieves Worsted in a Fight.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—The remains of Ex-Governor Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, reached here this morning and left at three o'clock this afternoon for Bardstown. In respect to his memory the Courts were adjourned and the members of the bar passed the usual resolutions of regret and sympathy.

A letter from southern Kentucky says that last Saturday night a band of forty mounted regulators, after stealing horses, went to the residence of M. J. Maddox, near Prestonville, and demanded that he and the negroes who worked on his farm should surrender. Mr. Maddox said that with his two sons he would defend himself. At this the armed regulators commenced firing upon the house. After a long fight the band was dispersed, though they declared they would return. In their flight, the rascals were compelled to leave two of their stolen horses behind.

Destructive Fire—Engine House and Apparatus Destroyed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CONCORD, November 4—The city of Nashua recently purchased a steam fire engine, and the location of the steamer causes some feeling among different sections of the city. This morning the steamer's house was set on fire. The engine, two hose carriages, with hose, and hook and ladder truck, were totally destroyed.

A cottage house and barn adjoining were seriously damaged. Loss to the city, $10,000. Insurance, $1,000.

KEY WEST.

Capture of the Steamer Lillian—One Hundred and Twenty of Her Crew Arrested—The Balance at Nassau.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

KEY WEST, Florida, Nov. 3.—The schooner W. H Cleara, from Nassau, arrived here this morning with one hundred and twenty men, who were taken from the Cuban steamer Lillian.

She was captured by the English authorities at Nassau while at anchor in the harbor.

The vessel is said to be badly injured and condemned as unseaworthy.

The balance of the Lillian's crew are at present at Nassau.

SAN FRANCISCO.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

"Swartwouted"—Treasure—Emigrant Travel.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4—John C. Halley, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector at Oakland, is supposed to have absconded by the last Panama steamer. He is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of $16,000.

The treasure exported during October amounted to over two million of dollars.

The emigrant travel over the Pacific railroad is rapidly increasing.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There have been heavy rain storms throughout Oregen.

—The steamer Etna, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

—The specie in the bank of France decreased $4,000,000 during the week.

—The Steamship Cambria from Glasgow arrived at New York yesterday.

—The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount one-half per cent.

—The steamer Rhein which sailed from New York yesterday, took $180,000 in gold to Europe.

—H. C. Cambridge, a Boston merchant, committed suicide yesterday at a hotel in New York.

—Three hundred mechanics and laborers were discharged from the Boston navy yard Wednesday. Nearly every department is being reduced.

—At two o'clock Wednesday morning Peter Ferden was horribly scalded at an iron foundry in Poughkepsee while lying under an arch. The engineer not knowing he was there, opened a blow-off cock. The flesh was literally stripped from him. He died at six o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Niles and New Lisbon Railroad is under extension to the Ohio river.

CINCINNATI is to have a new Merchants' Exchange. A company has been organized for the purpose of erecting the building, with a capital stock of $400,000.

NEW ORLEANS papers record that one visitor at a hotel in that city, when Jeff. Davis' name was inscribed upon the register, stooped and kissed it with the greatest fervor.

THE late Postmaster at New Orleans, W. M. Smallwood, is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $19,000, and proceedings have been instituted against him and his sureties.

A SPECIAL TRAIN on the Chicago and North Western Railway, on Monday last ran from Chicago to Omaha in seventeen hours and ten minutes, including stops—distance 472 miles.

THE late fearful disaster at Cincinnati, resulting from the explosion of coal oil, has called attention to the matter of storing large quantities of combustible material in that dense population.

GEN. GEO. A. CUSTAR was advertised to address a Democratic meeting in Leavenworth, Kansas, one night last week, but promptly authorized a denial of the statement. He is not in that business.

THE students of Bowdoin College have suggested to the Faculty that they could keep the Sabbath much more strictly were Monday morning recitations abolished. The recitations come before breakfast.

THE Free Will Baptists have voted to move the Theological School from New Hampton to Buffalo, provided $100,000 can be secured for grounds and buildings, and $200,000 for endowment funds.

IT has been demonstrated by figures that, when the productive power of America is fully developed, the country will be able to feed four times as many persons as there are now on the face of the earth.

JURIES in Ohio, by a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, when considering penitentiary or capital cases are not allowed to separate until they have agreed upon a verdict, or have "agreed to disagree."

THE Superior Court, at Cincinnati, has decided that a man has such an interest in the dower of his wife as gives him the moral right to annex limitations to his bequests where she is made the recipient of his bounty.

THE Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* says that the Indians, having learned to fear their Great Father's troops, are now for the most part peacefully submitting to the Quaker policy. It sums up the process of subjection thus: "After war, peace; after bullets, bread; after Custar, Quakers. 'Tis well."

ONE TENTH of the entire list of the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions cases at the present term are cases of homicide. The criminal calendar is made up of one hundred and twenty cases. The Grand Jury at its recent sitting was merciful to the county. It ignored an especially large number of pettifogging bills.

AT the recent special election of taxpayers of the city of Newburg, New York, Mrs Margaret McQuade, a widow owning property in the city, deposited her ballot with the inspectors, unquestioned and unchallenged. The lady is the first of her sex who has ever voted at a public election in Newburg.

THE general agent of the Franklin Telegraph Company says: "In every case where I have removed a man or boy and placed a lady in an office the receipts have increased largely, and the company have got the receipts." In other words, further, that he would be glad to fill all the places of the strikers with women.

TWENTY two alleged "repeaters," illegal voters, were taken before Judge McCunn, at New York, on writs of *habeas corpus

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Alleghany County.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1869.

THE Somerset *Herald*, edited by Senator SCELL, supports the general demand for the restoration of the spring elections.

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD still declines, slowly but very steadily. It is understood that the Treasury will put at least $10,000,000 more upon the market during the month. Evidently, the supply is, and will continue, in excess of the demand, and lower rates are looked for.

THE officers of the Treasury will recommend some important modifications in the present revenue system, mainly with a view to a more efficient collection of the public dues. Nor will these modifications be pressed, unless Congress shall indicate a disposition to interfere with the system as it now is.

THE Democratic party has won a splendid victory in New York. Their majority of 75,000 for Hoffman, last year, now shrinks to but 43,000 against SIGEL and only 39,000 against GREELEY. This is a serious case of political atrophy, and had better be considered in the Convention which proposes to fix things in Pennsylvania.

JUDAISM responds to the reformatory sentiment of the age, with marked innovations upon the doctrines and ritual which that Church has until now maintained inviolate through all the ages. A school has arisen, among the Hebrew Rabbis, which demands the substitution of the popular vernacular for the original tongue in the prayers of the Church, which recognizes various features of the ritual as typical and not practical, and which definitely surrenders the long-cherished expectations of the re-establishment of a temporal sovereignty. These recommendations are not yet generally received by the Israelites, but evidently gain ground.

IT is estimated that no less a sum than $625,500,000 is deposited with the banks for savings. Of this amount, the six States of New England, and New York, control $347,000,000, or more than half the total. These institutions are created by State authority, have a purely local field of operations, issue no bills for general circulation, and their business in no respect requires, suggests or even warrants any form of Federal interference. The regulation of savings-banks is strictly an affair of domestic police, which properly belongs only to the respective States which create them. These institutions are found to be always well managed, the instances of individual and public loss by the misconduct of their officers being among the rarest in our financial experience. We should, therefore, regard any proposition to place these banks under the supervision of the Federal authority as equally needless and unwise.

THE REPUBLICAN and semi-Republican press of New York are agreed upon the statement that at least twenty thousand illegal votes were polled in the city at Tuesday's election. And not a few of these journals concur in insisting that their registry-law has contributed to this result by excluding the votes of honest citizens who are too indifferent to politics to trouble themselves with the duty of registration, and by the facilities which are found for the enrollment of fictitious names. The fault is probably rather in the administration of the law. Without the cordial support of the better-classes of citizens, no law, however wisely it may be conceived, can effect the good ends which its design may have in view. Registration in that great city is a delusion and a snare, only because there is neither pluck nor principle among the leading Republican politicians. A law which they have not the courage to enforce, or which they are willing to see trampled upon, in consideration of some small local or personal advantage to themselves, should be repealed at once, and the city abandoned to its own miserable self-government. There is no cure for the flagrant iniquities of New York city politics, until the better class of the citizens shall undertake the work for themselves. The remedy must come from within, if ever.

THE ELECTIONS.

The New Jersey Legislature is Democratic, as before. The New York State ticket is Democratic by not over 10,000 majority, which is about the same as last year. The complexion of the new Legislature is still a matter of doubt. The majority is claimed on both sides. Mr. Greeley's advice to dissatisfied, *i. e.* disappointed Republicans, to bolt from nominations which were not for every reason satisfactory, seems to have been generally followed in the rural districts, resulting in the loss of the Legislature, which we must regret, and in his own defeat which is a matter of no public consequence whatever. Opposition journals should find no more fault with the editor of the *Tribune*. They are now indebted to him, for the one solitary comfort which they find in all the elections of '69. But for his mischievous influence, the entire year would present for them an unbroken record of political humiliation.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The editor of the Elk county *Gazette*, the organ of the Democracy in that county, has become thoroughly disgusted with his party and in the last issue of that paper says:

"We will support neither men nor measures simply because they bear the good old Democratic name; neither will we denounce measures which emanate from the Republican side, simply because of their origin. What we deem subversive of the interests of the people, we will emphatically denounce; whatever would redound to their benefit we will heartily advocate. We admire and revere *pure* and *real* principles of Democracy, but we assert that under the teachings of the unscrupulous demagogues, led and ruled by William A. Wallace and his clan, Pennsylvanians have imbibed *anything* but Democracy, and so long as a party permits itself to be so ruled, it is worthy and deserving of nothing but defeat; and the Democratic party has fought its last battle, unless a change be speedily effected. It will be sufficient for us to know that this great-brained, able demagogue advises or originates any scheme, and we will oppose it; for we believe that Wallace and political villainy are synonymous terms.

"We will advocate a protective tariff; that home productions and native skill may find a worthy and full remuneration."

THE DEMOCRATIC FUTURE.

We were told, the other day, upon the authority of "a prominent Democrat," that his party would continue its policy of opposition to the principles of the reconstruction acts. We have repeatedly been informed, from other sources in the same quarter, that the party is to be maintained steadily in the unfriendly attitude which it assumed in July '68, and that nothing but success will be necessary to ensure the final ascendancy of the Democracy in the conduct of public affairs.

If this be courage, it is admirable, if a perverse obstinacy, lamentable, if a factious but unprofitable warfare against the established preponderance of wiser aims and a purer statesmanship in the National councils, it is rendered simply contemptible by the inflexible course of events.

Either it is true that our opponents can learn nothing from the constantly unvarying line of disasters which attend their policy, or they base their hopes, of an ultimate reversal of public opinion in their favor, upon some very solid and permanent although perhaps obscure foundation. If the latter, we fail to see it, and the people have, it is clear, not yet discovered it. Nor can the sharpest scrutiny discover today, in any part of the field of politics, one principle, deserving to be so called, or one measure in which a principle is involved, with which the Democratic party is solidly identified. Everywhere agreed as the party is, to oppose Republicanism, that opposition is neither a principle nor the shadow of one. Opposing reconstruction hereafter, it will contend with shadows, every substantial question having been finally adjudicated before the close of the year 1869. Nor would even that be an opposition which the Southern Democracy would permit. Nor is there any comforting hope for them in matters of finance. The payment of the public debt, through the means and in the channels now recognized, is the settled policy of the nation. As often as Democracy may make an issue against this, so often it will be rebuked, as it has always been, by the popular voice. And if ever any form of repudiation, direct or indirect, should appear likely to succeed under the organized action of the Democratic party, a rebellion in the party itself would promptly avert the danger.

Since this opposition has ceased to be a dangerous element in American politics, it is likely to become an amusing one in its vicious but impotent decrepitude. We are all curious to know how long it may yet survive, having outlived its usefulness, exhausted its vital forces, forfeited the popular respect, and irrecoverably lost its old prestige of success with the masses who once followed it.

Certainly, the Democratic future is not promising!

THE Marquis of Westminster, long known as the richest man in the world, is lately dead, and the new Lord is the richest man, while the old one is merely a poor corpse without a memory. Some rich men so fill the world with the odor of their benevolence or with the shadows of their great charities, that when they die, they leave behind them a void which the whole world feels and remembers; but the Marquis of Westminster, to the world at large, is the same, no matter what man may wear the coronet.

TRAUPMANN, the French murderer, is said to wish that his widow and family shall emigrate to America after his own decease, because they would not here "be a mark of scorn." This an exchange interprets as meaning that the murderer believes, in common with many Europeans, that this country is a sort of colony for thieves, convicts and criminals generally. This a matter that deserves the attention of our Government at home and of its representatives abroad. Time and again, in almost every one of the northern and central sovereignties of Europe, criminals, with influential friends or extenuating circumstances to plead for them, have been pardoned on condition of departing for and staying in America. That we should object to this practice as strenuously as we know how, can certainly not be denied. Of thieves and murderers, we have a very bounteous home crop, which renders us independant of, and unwilling to receive any foreign importations.

THERE is a great deal in situation, a fact which is not always remembered when it should be. On the condition of a man's mind depends his appreciation of outside occurrences. The "rattle of battle" is absolute silence to a deaf man; to the Sebastopolitans, Constantinople is a western metropolis, and in Colorado, Chicago is spoken of as an eastern city; to the denizen of New York or Pittsburgh, the quietness and lack of bustle in the streets of Philadelphia is very noticeable, while doubtless the citizen of a quiet little town in the interior would have his nocturnal repose disturbed by the racket in that city of Brotherly Love. In fact, almost every statement must be ganged by the surroundings of its maker, so that when Parton said Pittsburgh looked like "Hell with the lid off," we must remember how recently he had left the hub of the Yankee universe. So when we hear of any body calling these cities of ours an earthly paradise, we know they must have come from Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville or some other of those less lovely western towns.

IN Philadelphia, two theatres, one managed by Mrs. John Drew and the other by Laura Keene, are running a succession of the leading standard comedies, old and new, to houses crowded night after night with audiences of the highest character. We believe this is significant of what would be done in other cities if the attempt were made in the same way. Great palas have been taken to make the two auditoria as comfortable and safe as possible, the companies have been well chosen and are composed of accomplished artists who understand their business and attend to it, knowing that a vulgarism, a gag, or an imperfect knowledge of what they have to do would not be tolerated for a moment. The scenery and costumes are intelligently selected and used, and the consequence is that the audiences which come are as large and as enthusiastic as those which witnessed the ballets and comic operas. It has always been our opinion that good and standard comedies would be as generally successful as the spectacular pieces of the day if as much money and skill were expended upon them, and this has now been proved to be the case in the Quaker City.

SOME MEN, ordinarily very respectable and well behaved, seem to lose all the cultivation and training of years, all of their self-respect and dignity of manner, the minute the doors of the supper-room are thrown open at any evening party where they may be guests. There is no real necessity for men pushing, crowding, elbowing and behaving in a generally clod-hopperish manner, merely because coffee, oysters and ices are spread before them. We have seen a drove of pigs rush for the feed trough, piling up on each other's shoulders, and some of the front row up to their knees in victuals: we always pardoned them, because they were hogs and couldn't know that the provision was plenty for all and the time ample if they would only take it. Excuse is made that the men who thus rival the pigs do so in order to be able to secure the choicest delicacies of the feast for the ladies whom they serve That won't do at all. There is rarely a woman who wouldn't sacrifice even her share of Muscatel grapes or *marons glace* rather than believe herself to be the cause that her escort should forget to be a gentleman and act instead like a boor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE ELLIOT's Novels, Scenes in Clerical Life and Silas Mariner. Romolo. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The elevated tone of George Elliot's novels make them worthy of the library of any person, and also suitable for the most refined family circles. This cannot be said of many of the works of fiction these modern days. While these volumes are widely different in character, they serve to show the remarkable genius and creative powers of the author. Commendation, however, of the matter, simply, is unnecessary. We call attention to the beautiful specimen of book making, and especially that the series of five volumes can be purchased for the trifling sum of seventy-five cents per volume.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY. By John Bascom, Professor in Williams College, author of "Political Economy," &c. Published by G. P. Putnam & Son. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

It has been well remarked by a distinguished author that the progress in philosophy is slow, and open to sharp criticism for the defects which mark its history. But it should be borne in mind that if mistakes have been made, and contradictions appear in the theories promulgated, that great obstacles lie in the path of progress. The object of Prof. Bascom has been to bring out new points, and place the subject in a more consistent form, and pruning everything in the system essentially alien to its principles. In the part of Intuitive Philosophy there is a completeness and proportion that will be appreciated by the student. We think that the work will be regarded as it should be, valuable by thinking minds and students in this department of science. Such a work was needed. The work is divided into three sections, preceded by a brief introductory chapter. 1. The Intellect. 2. The Feelings. 3. The Will.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. Second Series. By William Hepworth Dixon, editor of the "Athenaum," and author of "New America," "Spiritual Wives," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume is unlike the preceding one in many respects. It contains the story of the Anglo-Spanish conspiracy, and also very many interesting things connected with the Tower, that are thrillingly entertaining. The interest, however, of the volume is general rather than local, and presents threads of national life woven together by a master hand. These stories are the product of the gifted author's pen for more than twenty years, and it must be conceded they are so gracefully worded that they appear like pictures of fancy, though hung on the stern facts of the nation's history.

A GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. By William Henry Waddell, Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Georgia. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Few will question what the author assumes that this work is simplified as much as it is possible, to master a difficult language, like Greek, but after all, it will require nerve and patience, to memorize the grammar, from cover to cover. The author, however, has smoothed the way towards an easy acquisition of the language, and he is entitled to the thanks of students. The pruning and cutting out of unnecessary matter, will tend to aid the new beginner, and we therefore most heartily commend the work, as being a valuable aid in the study of Greek.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

The present number of Harper's completes the thirty-ninth volume of this grand old monthly. Notwithstanding the multiplication of magazines within a few years, it retains its hold upon the public. While its general character has not been materially changed, its progressive and fully abreast of the times. The best writers and artists are brought into requisition to cater to the lovers of such literature. Special attention is given to the departments of popular Sceiences and Industrial Arts. The number of this month contains valuable papers, profusely illustratsd, namely: "Beast, Bird, and Fish," "Mountaineering on the Pacific," and "A Health Trip to the Tropics". Installments of "A Brave Lady," and "My Enemy's Daughter" appear growing interesting as they proceed. "The New Timothy" is concluded, a story of much interest. Two poems are to be found in "Elizabeth Heifer" and "Francis Palmer". The short article "The Jannissaries," is timely. "Border Reminiscence," is full of points and daring. Much valuable information may be found in "Our Digestion and Food". The various departments are well sustained this month. Now is a good time to subscribe for this excellent monthly.

Lippincott is always readable, and never fails to present some good articles. Trollope's new novel, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," absorbs considerable space, but none too much, judging from the interest aroused. "Beyond the Breakers," still is popular and readable. "Wear and Tear" is a substantial paper, full of common sense views, advocating relaxation in connection with mental effort. Morris' article on "Fuel" contains information of a practical sort. Few can read "Murder Most Foul" without feeling sympathetic. The duelling article is not worth reading, beyond its historical merit. "The Great Flood" and "Idalia to Jerusalem," are entertaining. Tender pity will be awakened by the reading of the sketch of Prentice. As usual, "Our Monthly Gossip," and "Literature of the Day," are capital. Taking the number throughout, it is an advance on previous numbers.

Our Young Folks for this month, is a superb number, both as to the character of the articles and the illustrations. The principal papers are entertaining, as well as instructive, and the illustrations add life like and executed with considerable finish. We doubt not many an old 'un has learned lessons in this year's issue worthy to be stored away. "The Story of the Bad Boy" is still intensely interesting, and the "Letters of William Henry" are *par excellence*, for young people to model after. The publishers intend to keep Aldrich, Parton, Mrs. Agassiz and other charming writers, busy for the subscribers of 1870.

Putnam's Monthly opens with a paper devoted to the "Gateways of the Pole," by Prof. T. F. Maury, full of interest and attention, and also much criticism. Spencer's "Lady Cinella" is continued. The selection of letters by Mr, Putnam is a rich contribution, and it will be highly valued by many readers. The letters give a glimpse of the true nature of distinguished authors that is rarely obtained of public men. "Hellenic Nationality and the East," and "The Radical Duke," will repay reading. Many will enjoy Tent life in Kamschatka. Some suggestive thoughts are embodied in the paper, "The New Fuel." Kemball's romance, "To-day," occupies considerable space. The departments, Brevities, Literature at Home, Fine Arts, Table Talk, etc, are, as usual, chatty, piquant. Putnam offers great inducements to subscribers for 1870, namely, to send free until the close of this year.

The *Atlantic* contains quite a goodly number of articles of a substantial type, and of a practical sort, that is enjoyable. "The Small Sins of Congress" will provide ammunition for those who desire to probe corruptionists. The facts are stern and appalling. The article on "Earthquakes," is timely and will be read with relish. Mrs. Agassiz's "Dredging Excursion in the Gulf Stream," reads like romance and yet is brimful of useful knowledge. Just now the problem of "Human Life" is claiming the attention of many minds. Howell treats of a "Pedestrian Tour" in his usual happy style. "The Brick Moon," by that genius, Rev. E. E. Hale, will repay reading. Freeman's "Mohammed," is a thoughtful paper. The closing papers will repay reading and possess decided merit.

The *Galaxy* opens with "Susan Fielding" and a good instalment of "Put Yourself in His Place," both absorbing and entertaining. "Prince Suwarof" is of thrilling interest and so natural. The paper on "English Universities" is well handled by Justin McCarthy, an authority. Attention is called to the startling paper entitled "Impostors in America." Many of the *Galaxy* readers will thank Dr. Dalton for the paper "How the Blood Circulates." Richard Grant White furnishes another of his sterling papers on the "Play of the Period." It is a paper of decided merit, because of its bold utterances. It is hardly necessary to speak of the departments at the close, occupying about twenty pages, as they are conducted with signal ability.

Hours at Home for this month contains several articles worthy of note. The first, "Sultan Singan Scimetar," a bit of racy reading. Towl's "Scraps from my Autograph Book," are full of historical lore, and in striking contrast "Crime and its Punishment in the East," which reveals appalling facts. Much that will surprise, as well as instruct, may be found in "Marriages among Men of Genius." "Compton Fairs," and "Sunny Bank Papers," occupy considerable space. "Books and Reading," is valuable to the thoughtful, as the suggestions are timely. The editorial articles at the close of the number are capital.

The *Sunday Magazine*, announced by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, ought to command a large circulation, worthy of the outlay of the publisher. We have not, however, seen a number since the new arrangement, but if favored with its visits monthly, we can write intelligently and judge better of its excellencies.

LITERARY WEEKLIES.

Harper's Weekly is a marvel among the large family of literary weeklies. It is conducted with rare tact and good judgment. Events are narrated and illustrated, in a way to command admiration. Its editorials are high toned, and are worthy of the high reputation they have attained. The useful and the brilliant commingle throughout each number. It is well worth the price, and may be safely introduced into every family circle.

Every Saturday contains articles of solid value, as well as of the lighter-vein of fiction. Most of the selections are made from European publications, and give the cream of them, too. Its variety and tone commends it to the lovers of a good literature. For travelers, and those who have little time to read, it is a capital companion to beguile away dull care.

Hearth and Home is a treasure, because of its specialties. It combines information, ornamental as well as practical. It is not surprising that its circulation is growing so rapidly. It seems to occupy a field by itself, and fills a want, long desired, and needed, in the domestic circle.

BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, announce the following new books in press and nearly ready: "The Polar World," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "The Andes and the Amazon," "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," "Romance of Spanish History," "Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record," etc.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New York, have just ready Mrs. Hawthorne's English Letters and Italian Journals," "Astronomy Without Mathematics," W. C. Bryant's "Letters of a Traveller," "Mr. Secretary Pepys and His Diary," "Green-Houses and Green-House Plants."

FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co, of Boston, publish this month: "Whittier's Ballads of New England," William Cullen Bryant's "Illiad of Homer," "Building of the Ship by Longfellow," "Gates Ajar," illustrated; "A Tale of Eternity," by Gerald Massey; "Scientific Results of a Journey in Brazil;" "Comic History of America," "Miracles, Past and Present," "Dante," and "Among My Books."

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, have in press: "Analysis of American Law," "Vital Philosophy," "Memoirs of Alexander Campbell," "Matrical Pocket-Book," "The Trial of Job," "Manual of Hypodermic Medication," "Percusian and Ascultation as Diagnostic Aids," and also several European works of note.

STATE NEWS.

SEVENTEEN men are said to control 30,000 miners in this State.

LIGHTNING ROD swindlers have been operating in Berks and other eastern counties.

JASPER LAWMAN, portrait painter, late of Pittsburgh, has opened a studio in New York.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad engine house at Hairsville was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. Loss $800.

ON the night of the 28th ult., $7 100 in 5-20 bonds and $2,000 in money were stolen from Laughlin & Arnold, at Leatherwood, Clarion county.

THE stone-cutters employed on the Indiana county Court House have again quit work, on a strike. Their wages had been reduced from $4,50 to $3,50.

THE proprietorship and publication of the Indiana *Democrat* has just passed into other hands—Mr. Sanson having sold out to Mr. J. R. Donahoo, late of the Fulton *Democrat*.

THE following postoffice changes have been made: At Petersburg, Butler county, Jacob Fry succeeds William McKinney, removed, and at Henderson, Mercer county, M. D. Hall takes the place of A. C. Henderson, also removed.

THE Washington and Jefferson College case will be argued before the Supreme Court some time next week. James Veech, George Shiras, Jr., and Boyd Crumrine, Esqs., are the counsel for the plaintiffs, and M. W. Acheson and D. S. Wilson Esq., for the defendants. The case is one of unusual interest, and will excite very general attention.

THE remains of Wm. F. Leech, Esq., were interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Tuesday. The funeral was attended by a large number of leading citizens, including some from Pittsburgh and other portions of the State, besides friends from New York and other places The pall bearers were H. H. Houston, J. Edgar Thompson, A. J. Drexel, Thomas A. Scott, J. H. Chambers, Mr. Harris, George W. Childs, Mr. Fry, Hon. Wm. A. Porter and General Cass, Mr. Black and Mr. Thaw, of Pittsburgh.

A LETTER has been received in Philadelphia, purporting to come from Jimmy Haggerty, the scamp who escaped from custody while being conveyed from the prison to the court room, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*. He represents that he is sojourning in Kentucky, gives an amusing account of his trip, and returns thanks to Alderman McMullen and others for their kind assistance, also to Sam Josephs for furnishing him with a free pass. The detectives are bothered, some starting to Montreal to look for the fugitive, and others believing him to be still in Philadelphia.

THE Greensburg *Herald* is informed by Mr. Nathan McGrew, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, that he has an apple tree growing in front of his door which was planted 1767—one hundred and two years ago. It is one of nineteen which were brought over the mountains on a pack horse, in the fall of that year and planted by Daniel Hamond. The ground was then known as Hamond's Park, and the deer destroyed all but this one. It is sound, healthy tree yet—was loaded with apples this year, and appears to have vigor enough to live another century.

IN Huntington last week two young men named Miles Hampson and Howard Crewett renewed an old quarrel, and after some wrangling concluded to "fight it out" in a back yard. They went at it, and in a few minutes Hampson returned to a store where he had been previously, with his head severely cut, as he alleged by a blow received from Crewett with some instrument. The wound was dressed and no great inconvenience experienced from it for a few days, but inflamation of the brain finally set in and death ensued. Crewett was arrested and after a hearing before Judge Taylor was admitted to bail in $5000 to answer at Court.

THE Legislature, at its last session, enacted that "all deeds and conveyances shall be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, in the county where such lands or hereditaments are lying and being, within six months after the execution of such deeds and conveyances, and every such deed and conveyance that shall, at any time after the publication hereof, be made and executed, and which shall not be proved and recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration, unless such deed or conveyance be recorded as aforesaid, before the proving and recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim."

THE Altoona *Vindicator* tells "a strange but true tale," as follows: A young man giving his name as Harry Stewart arrived in Altoona, not long since, in a state of complete destitution, and called upon Rev. Mr. Guyer, to whom he stated that his parents had died in Idaho, leaving him alone and penniless; that they had come from England and moved to Idaho when none but Indians infested that territory, and that he had never enjoyed any advantages of education, save what his mother had given him. He had heard in Idaho that in Pennsylvania orphans were given education for nothing, and he desired to reach Harrisburg to obtain an entrance to one of the State institutions of learning. A pass to that place was procured for him, and he was sent on his way, those who had been willing to befriend him soon forgetting all about him in the busy cares of life. While in conversation with Mr. Guyer, the boy had stated that his mother had left him some papers which she declared were very valuable, but which he could not read. When in Harrisburg a sudden thought struck him, and he entered the law office of Mr. R. Minnich, to whom he showed his papers. A brief examination of the documents showed the latter their true nature, and he at once telegraphed to the British Minister at Washington, who in turn telegraphed to the American Minister at London, and in a short time answer was returned that young Stewart was heir to an entailed fortune amounting to $33,000,000 in gold, deposited in the Bank of London, and equal to about $77,000,000 in American currency. This fortune has been lying in the Bank for some six generations, and has thus increased to its present vast proportions. Young Stewart's identity as the legal heir to this vast possession, has been fixed beyond doubt, and he will receive the first installment of about $3,000,000 during the present month.

THE *Edinburgh Review* cannot consider Count Bismarck as a really great statesman. He is a first-rate diplomatist and negotiator. No man can captivate more adroitly those he wants to win; nobody knows better to strike at the right moment. His personal courage is great, physically as well as morally. He is a capital companion in society, witty, genial, sparkling in conversation. His private life is pure; nobody has accused him of having used his high position for his pecuniary advantage. But by the side of these virtues the darker shades are not wanting. Everything is personal with him; he never forgets a slight. His strong will degenerates frequently into absurd obstinacy. Driven into a strait, his courage becomes the reckless daring of the gambler who stakes everything on one card. His contempt of men is profound. Few things or persons exist at which he would not venture a sneer.

EXCITING SPORT.—The example set by Sir. Samuel W. Baker, as an elephant hunter in Ceylon, has been followed by many Englishmen, who have become tired of the modern sport of shooting pheasants, partridges and grouse, almost as tame as barn door fowls. A party of these modern Nimrods recently arrived at Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, after an eighteen months excursion to the country lying around Lake Ngami. They had shot 82 elephants, 11 white rhinoceroses, 37 black rhinoceroses, 6 giraffes, 28 buffaloes, 4 kooloos, 9 orys, 12 elands, 21 sea-cows, 2 leopards, 10 lions and great quantities of smaller game. Their wagons were heavily loaded with the tusks, horns, skins, &c., of these animals.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Diseases of
the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Nervrosis,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various
Diseases of
the Skin and Hair.

Dr. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

THE SHIVERING SEASON.

It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence: while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will certify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates those distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been connected with this powerful vegetable Cholagogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet salvage to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absolute, speedy and infallible specific for your distressing malady.

NOTICES.

OFFICE CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, NOV. 4th, 1869.

☞ **THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. Mesmiller's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

nov4:d10 D. P. CORWIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE PEOPLES PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, NOV. 4th, 1869.

☞ **THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the Peoples Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh will be held at M. Mesmiller's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

nov4:d10 D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 3rd, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

nov4:d10

☞ **NOTICE.**

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

JONES FERRY COMPANY

Will be held at the office of A. D. SMITH & Bro., No. 94 Water street, on MONDAY, November 8th, at 11 o'clock, at which time and place an Election for Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

W. M. HERSH, Secretary.

oct26:d10

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, OCT. 28, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS** To serve for the ensuing year, will be held at THE OFFICE,

No. 92 Water Street,

On TUESDAY, 9th day of November Next,

Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

oct28:td9&5 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3d, 1869.

☞ **AT A MEETING OF THE** Board of Directors of this Company, held THIS DAY, a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS ($5 00) per share was declared, payable forthwith, free of National tax.

nov4:d5 D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1869.

☞ **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT.,

Free of all taxes, payable on or after the 10th inst.

no2:d9 A. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 3d, 1869.

☞ **THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS** of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.

no3:d10&d4:F1 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 2, 1869.

☞ **DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS** of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst. the Bank assuming the Government tax of 5 per cent.

no3:d36 J. E. BRADY, Cashier.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The** Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oct13:f71

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, NOV. NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

☞ **THE DIRECTORS OF this** Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital stock, out of the profits of the last Six Months, payable free of Government Tax to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst.

no2:d36 J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1869.

☞ **DIVIDEND.**

The Board of Directors

of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS,

upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the EARNED profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

no3:d42 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DECIDED BARGAINS

FOR

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3D,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12½c. Barred Shirting Flannel,
At 22c. Double Width Country Flannel,
At 25c. Heavy Twilled Bar'd Flannel,
At 6¼c. Calico Remnants,
At 87½c. Waterproof Cloth,
At $1.00 Waterproof Cloth,
At 25c. Double Width Alpacas and Poplins,
At 50c. Double Width Corded Poplins, all colors,
At 50c. Wide Table Linen, extra good.

COOD BARCAINS IN

Heavy Country Flannels,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Shirting Flannels,
Black Waterproof Cloth,
Brown Waterproof Cloth,
Gold Mixed Waterproof Cloth,
White Country Blankets,
Grey Blankets,
Heavy Red Quilts,
Blankets, Flannels,
Chinchilla Cloakings,
Beaver Cloakings,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

7-40 GOLD BONDS.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.

Offer a limited Amount of the

CHICAGO, DANVILLE

AND

VINCENNES

Railroad Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE

Sinking Fund Bonds,

At 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The whole issue is $4,500,000, or less than $18,000 per mile of completed road, and is secured by First Mortgage upon 140 miles of Railroad, including equipment, franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

This loan, together with the $4,100,000 Capital Stock already taken, furnishes ample means to build and equip the entire line, including rolling stock, and every requisite outfit of a first-class railroad. Fifty-five miles, from Chicago to Momence, are completed and in operation, and much of the remaining portion is in a state of forwardness.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty years to run, and pay 7 per cent. semi-annual interest in gold, or nearly ten per cent. in currency.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

Are payable in New York city, in

UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

These Bonds offer peculiar advantages to Investors. The holders of Government securities or Pacific Railroad Bonds may exchange them at a handsome profit. The holder of $10,000 in Governments may exchange them for $14 000 in these bonds, and receive $500 to $600 cash on the exchange. Then instead of six per cent. gold interest on $10,000, and a still lower rate after their maturity, he will receive 7 per cent. gold, for forty years, on $14,000—*a difference in profit that will in the end nearly equal the face of the bond.*

The holder of a Pacific Railroad bond may sell—perhaps at a small loss—and re-invest in a bond of this road and receive 7 per cent. gold interest for forty years, instead of 6 per cent. gold for thirty years. *The extra one per cent. profit on his investment would, at a sinking Fund, at compound interest, amount to the par value of the bond itself.*

Starting at Chicago, the C., D. & V. Railroad extends in a southerly direction to the eastern counties of Illinois, the whole adjacent country being well settled and unsurpassed in richness of soil by any of the prairie States. For nearly one-third its length, the road passes through

Broad and Rich Coal Fields,

that will abundantly supply Chicago with the best coal at a low price, for generations to come. It brings the CELEBRATED BRAZIL MINES, whose coal is unequalled for the manufacture of iron, ninety miles nearer to the city of Chicago, which heneeforward may become the greatest iron manufacturing and distributing center in the country.

The road receives a large volume of freight as fast as it is opened for business, and a very moderate estimate upon its local business only, gives a net revenue equal to nearly

THREE TIMES THE SUM

Required for the

Interest and Sinking Fund

upon the ENTIRE ISSUE OF ITS BONDS. (See pamphlet.)

The through traffic must add considerably to this, as the road forms part of the

SHORTEST THROUGH LINE

from Chicago, via Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Nashville, to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola.

Pamphlets in more complete detail, with maps, can be had of us on application, or of our Agents in Pittsburgh, S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth Avenue.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves subscribe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BA

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Marlland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Lamb, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jen8-k1

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my16

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 3, 1869.

Government bonds for the new issues remained steady to-day at about 115¼@115½, but 62s declined one per cent. at the first board, but gradually advanced again to 115½. The market in sympathy with gold, however, is very dull and does not even respond to the firmer tone of the gold market. Buyers are few and sellers quite plenty at every rise.

Gold looked very dull, opening at 127, declining to 126¾, advancing to 127 and closing between 126¾ and 126¾. The short interest is very large and a sharp rally may set in at any moment, although it is most likely that a point nearer 125 will be reached in the declining scale.

Stocks are stronger and higher; the market is nevertheless only supported by the large holders and the covering of the short interest, which is always largely increased at any advance. The ultimate tendency for stocks is, however, for lower prices, and a general settling down of values.

Money keeps on increasing in stringency, with but a poor prospect for an immediate relief; no long paper can be discounted at any of the regular discounting establishments, and outside paper has to submit to high rates of interest.

Business moderately active.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 126¾; Silver, 122; Eighty-one's, 117¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 115½; do 1864, 112½; do 1865, 113½; do 1865, Consols, 115½; do 1867, 115½; do 1868, 116½; Ten Forties, 107½; Adams Express Company, —; Merchants Union Express Company, 95½; American Express Company, 96½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 96½; New York Central, 81½; Reading, 96¾; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, 85; Ohio & Mississippi, 25½; Michigan Southern, 90½; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 104¾; Chicago & North Western, 71½; Chicago & North Western Perferred, 86½; Erie, 28¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6.28	$6.58
Paris, per franc	25	26½
Berlin, thaler	95½	97
Frankfort, florins	55	56¾

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 126¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 117½; Five-Twenties; 1862, 115½; do. 1864, 112½; do. 1865, 115¾; Ten-Forties, 107½; do. 1865, Consols, 115½; do. 1867, 115½; do. do. 1868, 115½; Due Compounds, —; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107¾; Lake Superior 96.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1869.

Money is fairly active and steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling quiet at 83¼@9 per cent. Gold lower; opening at 126¾, advancing to 127¼, declining to 126¾, and closing at 126¾@126¾. Carrying rates 3@7 per cent.

Government bonds are strong, as the natural result of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in buying two millions to-day, or double the amount advertised for; awards were made at 112 50-100@113 9-100. Coupons of '81, 117¾@118; '62, 115¼@115¾; '64, 112¾@112¾; '65, 113¾@113¾; new do. 115¾@115¾; '67, 115¾@115¾; 68, 115¾@115¾; 10-40s, 107¼@107¾; currency 6s, 107¾@107¾.

State bonds dull and lower; Missouris, 87¾; old Tennessees 59¾; new, 51¾; old Virginias, 50; new, 52; old North Carolinas, 47; new, 38¾.

The stock market at one time during the afternoon exhibited more activity and buoyancy than for some time past. New York Central rose to 182; North Western, 72¾; do. preferred 86¾; St. Paul, 70¼; do. preferred, 83¾; Lake Shore, 91¼, and Rock Island, 105¾. The chief activity was in North Western and St. Paul. These stocks being the great speculative favorites for the moment, but at the close there were indications in some leading "bulls" in these stocks had been selling; the market fell off closing weak and unsettled. Canton, 51; Cumberland, 26¾; Western Union, 86¼; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, 7½; do. preferred, 15½; Adams Express, 96½; Wells Fargo, 99; American, 94½; U. S., 67; Pacific Mail, 60½; New York Central, 182; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 49; Harlem, 135½; do preferred, 138; Hudson, 158½; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 90¾; Illinois Central, 137½; Pittsburgh, S.; North Western, 71½; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 69½; do preferred, 82½; Wabash, 61½; do preferred 72; Fort Wayne, 85¾; Terre Haute, 26; do preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton, 146; do preferred, 146; Ohio and Mississippi, 25½; St. Joseph, preferred, 107; C. C. & I. C., 14¼. The Pacific Mail has been favorably affected by the action of the Chamber of Commerce, which to-day passed resolutions requesting Congress to grant the Company sufficient subsidy to enable it to run steamers semi monthly instead of monthly.

Mining Shares, Second prices: Caluma, 190; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 4; Hecla, 83. Sub-Treasury balances, $99,041,156.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 4, 1869.

There is a continued complaint among our merchants generally in regard to dull and hard times, and what is worse still there is but little prospect of any immediate improvement. The grain trade continues dull and languishing which is owing in part to the uncertainty in regard to values, as operators generally seem disposed to keep aloof, until such time, as prices become a little more settled. And what is true of grain is equally true of flour; in the absence o any inquiry for shipment the demand is entirely local, and with a strong competition for local business, margins, if such they can be called, are very small. The receipts of all kinds of produce are liberal and the supply is fully up to the demand, and while there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, trade, generally is not what it ought to be at this particular season of the year.

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely and with a supply ahead of the demand, the market is easier; we now quote at $2@3,50 for fair to choice.

BUTTER—The stock is unusually large and with a light demand the market is reported very dull and prices tending downward. Prime to choice roll 30@33 cts.

BEANS—$2,50@3 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@5 cents.

CHESTNUTS—Dull and lower—sales reported at $3,00 per bushel.

CIDER—Is selling at from $7 to $9 per bbl, according to quality and size of bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $9@12 as to quality, and $16@16 for "Sackett's" Belle berries.

CARBON OIL—Is firm with but comparatively little offering as the stock in this market is pretty well reduced; we continue to quote at 31@31½, in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples, 8@10 cts; Peaches, 9@10 for quarters, and 12@13 for halves.

EGGS—Sales at 30@32.

FEATHERS—In fuller demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—There is nothing new in the flour market—no improvement to note in the demand and no change in prices. We continue to quote good to choice winter wheat brands at $6,00@6,50.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged, $1,15@1,18 for prime red. Oats still quoted at 46@47 on wharf and track, and 48@50 in store. Rye is dull and nominal at 90 to, 95, the outside figure for prime Pennsylvania and Ohio. Sales of new ear corn at 75 to 80, and 95@98, that is on wharf or track. Barley is dead—there are no established quotations. Buyers are disposed to hold off expecting lower prices.

HAY—Is held soid from country wagons at $22@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2 25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales of extra No. 1, at $1,42@1,45, and No. 2 at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Sales Baltimore sweets at $5,50@4 per bbl, and prime Jerseys at $4,50. Peach Blows 80 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 50@55 cts per pair.

PROVISIONS—There is not much inquiry for Bacon, the season being almost over, and there is not much stock in this market. Hogs still keep up in prices, 9¼@11c as to quality.

SEEDS—Sales of flaxseed at $2,30, and but little offering in this market. Timothy Seed is dull and nominal at $4@4¼. Nothing doing in other seed.

SALT—Is firmer with sales of car load lot at $1,8; per bbl.

STRAW—Sales at $12@15 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 4, 1869.

The oil business is devoid of any thing really new or very important. The market is firm but inactive, strong, but devoid of stability, and withal in a very peculiar condition. Refiners do not seem disposed to sell, being apprehensive of a still further advance, while after all they have but little if any more margin now than they had two or three weeks since, as crude has advanced with refined, and then there is the advance in freights. As was expected, the shipments have fallen off very materially since the advent of this month, and it is not to be expected that the aggregate shipments for November will be anything like that of October, and it is pretty certain that the exports from Pittsburgh in 1869 will not begin to reach those of 1868.

In the City Article of the London *Times* of October 16th appeared a communication from a dealer in petroleum, who insisted that the greater portion of the refined oils imported from America has been found to be unsafe from its explosive character. A more unjust imputation could not have been ventured upon. It is well known to the American trade that no refined oils leave our ports which do not bear the government inspection, standing fairly above the legal igniting point. The difficulty in the foreign markets comes from the cupidity of the dealers purchasing for consumption, who like too many parties in our own domestic trade, mingle the commercial article with its cheaper but dangerous products A dangerous practice, which cannot be prevented in New York, is known to obtain equally in the English and continental markets, and, in either case, is wholly outside of the regular wholesale trade, which is confined, as between the two countries, to an article of unexceptional quality.

CRUDE.

The Crude market was unusually active to day, the sales being unusually large, and compared with yesterday, prices has still further advanced. Sales 1,000 buyer 1869 (40@40) at 16½; 2,000 seller November at 16¼; 1,000 spot (40@46) at 17; 1,000 November, (40@46) at 16½; 1,000 seller 1869 (40@46) at 16; 1,000 seller November 16½; and 1,000 buyer 1869, on cars at Venango City at $6,30, and 5,000 seller 1869 (40@47) at $6,15.

REFINED.

Market quiet but firm and prices are strong and fully sustained. November is quoted at 36 bid; November and December 35@35½; and December at 34½@34¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Wagner & Leech 720 bbls, on account G. S. Thomas; Woodville Oil Works 480, on account Fisher Bro; Star Oil Works 80, on account Fisher Bro.

Total..... 1,080 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED BY A. R. R. R.

Liberty Oil Works 250 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining Co. 92 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 265 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

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Total..... 829 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

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OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Fairview Oil Works 355 bbls ref. oil to Charles Lennig.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1869.

CATTLE.

There has been a regular panic in the Cattle market this week, one of the worst experienced this year, and, compared with last week, prices have dropped from a ½ to ¾ of a cent per pound. The yards have been full and overflowing all week, and this together with continued unfavorable advices from New York, had a very depressing effect, and those who were so very unfortunate as to have cattle here this week lost heavily The losses incurred in many cases would reach $50@50 per car load, and we heard one man say that he would lose $500 on three car loads. Taking it all in all this has been the worst market of the season; this was the general verdict rendered by operators, and many of those who sold here this week will go home sick of the stock business and we have an idea, that some of them at least will not be back again soon.

As already intimated, prices are considerably lower than they were last week, and, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there were but very few sold above 6¼@6¾, though an extra drove might have brought 6¾@7. Light cattle sold ot all kinds of prices, ranging from 3 to 4½@5.

THURSDAY, October 28.—Hedges & Taylor for Williams to G. Blackwell 21, weighing 19,000, at 3,75; same for D. Rose to P. Duffy 16, weighing 16,500, at 5¼; same for E. Pitman to Hottenstein 18, weighing 19,550, at 6; Smith & Blue for H. Green to H. Todd 41, weighing 37,050, at 4¾; same for same to J. Landis 46, weighing 37,200, at 4; same for W. Sampson to W. Moore 33, weighing 37,300, at 6¼; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. for Thompson & Reed 30 cattle 9, weighing 5,770, at 4½; same for Fisher to same 19, weighing 15,240, at 4½; same weighing 37,050, Moses & Wallack 17, weighing 18,305, at 5 6 10; same for Waixel to J. E. Patton 58, weighing 38,950, at 5½; same for McKeever to S. Miller 23, weighing 16,120, at 4 4-10; Orr & Williams for J. L. Walcott to Voetter & B. 16, weighing 17,910, at 4 8 10; A. Greenawalt for same to J. Martin 48, weighing 64,980, at 7½; Hazelwood & B. for Hays to Miller 21, weighing 17,700, at 4,45.

FRIDAY, October 29.—Holmes, Lafferty & Co. for McKeever to J. Aull 41, weighing 40,820, at 5½; same for Williams to S. Miller 20, weighing 20,280; same for Thompson & R. to H. Todd 61, weighing 52,310, at 4½; same for Marquin to W. Kelly 19, weighing 17,450, at 3¾; same for Thompson & K. to Briggs 14, weighing 23,470, at 7; same for same to Taylor & Groff 55, weighing 56,310, at 5 4-10; same for F. Brown to J. Aull 19, weighing 21,460; same for same to Hagor 17, weighing 20,600, at 6¾; same for Forehand to C. Seitz 22, weighing 16,180, at 4,00; same for Goldsmith to H. Miller 57, weighing 83,930, at 7,00; Hazelwood & B. for Irwin to C. Seitz 38, weighing 37,710, at 5,10; L. Stumberg for same to Briggs 18, weighing 22,340, at 5¼; Orr & Williams for Hobins to B. W. Gillett 51, weighing 58,830, at 6¾; same for Poag to same 47, weighing 57,250, at 6¾; Voetter & B. for Landis to Huntsberger 18, weighing 20,200, at 6¼.

SATURDAY, October 30.—Holmes, L. & Co. for Thompson & K. to Voetter & B. 80, weighing 98,220, at 5¼; same for W. H. Taylor to S. Miller 19, weighing 19,, 640, at 5¼; Orr & Williams for Poag to Hazlewood & B. 13, weighing 12,730, at 5,20.

MONDAY, November 1.—Voetter & B. to S. Miller 8, weighing 7,850.

TUESDAY, November 2.—Holmes, L. & Co. for Bingham to Weddle 12, weighing 14,980, at 5,00; same for Benton to S. A. Gribble 15, weighing 18,790, at 5¼; H. & T. for Maxwell to Ackers & B. 18, weighing 18,940, at 6,00; same for Maynor to Lantz 15, weighing 12,020, at 5,00; H. & B. for Woods to S. Miller 18, weighing 19,600, at 5¾; same for same to same 19, weighing 5,320, at 5,00; S. & B. for R. Ware to G. Blackwell 20, weighing 17,-250, at 3,75.

WEDNESDAY, November 3.—Holmes, Lafferty & Co for Thompson & R. for Longnecker 19, weighing 18,780, at 5¼; same for Warren to Kennedy 17 weighing 16,960, at 5½; same for Parker to Kennedy 60 weighing 57,180, at 4,90; same for Ward to Knox 54 weighing 58,220, at 4¾; Hazlewood & Blackstock for Campbell to Hartzell 16 weighing 19,640, at 5,60; same for Campbell to Moses 15 weighing 16,300, at 6¾; same for Willis to Buch 6 weighing 6,930, at 5,00; same for Bennett to same 18 weighing 12,610, at 5¾; same for Carter to same 15 weighing 18,210, at 6,35; same for Marvin to Kauffman 28 weighing 33,100, at 6,30; Hedges & Taylor for Fulkerson to Brogge 15 weighing 18,470, at 6,40; same for Brown to Culp 2, at 5½; same for Sundermyer to McKenna 58, weighing 37,400, at 5¾; same for Fulkerson to McKenna 58 weighing 58,700, at 5,40; same for Meaher to Jackman 10, weighing 9,710, at 4½; Marl to Moses 19, weighing 17,330, at 4½; Smith & Blue for Curtis to Longnecker 21, weighing 20,020, at 4½; Heskett to Kraus & Katz 36, weighing 43,140, at 6,60; Browning to Royer 10, weighing 7,170, at 4½, R Campbell to Voetter & Co. 49, weighing 64,890, at 6½; same to Musselman 39, weighing 38,100, at 4,10; Smith & Blue for Green to Buckwalter 37, weighing 36,550, at 5¾; Marks to Clark 45, weighing 50,510, at 5½; Casterline to Harrold & Johnston 23, weighing 21,680, at 5,45; Wilkinson to Royer 18, weighing 18,840, at 6¼; L. Shamberg for same to Royer 10, weighing 8,660, at 4¾.

THURSDAY, November 4.—Holmes, Lafferty & Co; for Bingham to Rowe 35, weighing 41,320, at 6; same for Thompson to Rowe 50, weighing 53,920, at 5,85; same for Busick to Kelly 17, weighing 17,850, at 5; same for Judy to McClaine 45, weighing 32,850, at 4,15; same for Walker to Kelly 40, weighing 34,830, at 4,15; Smith & Blue for Popham to Voetter & Co. 17, weighing 16,100, at 4¾; same for Talmage & Co. to Voetter & Co. 147, weighing 174,140, at 4¾; Hedges & Taylor for Kunkle to Miller & Davis 60, weighing 58,820, at 5¼; same for Jarrett & Bro, to Roth 33, weighing 40,740; Hazlewood & Blackstock for Newton to Roth 20, weighing 19,430, at 5¼; Kraus & Haas to Hays 34, weighing 42,080, at 5¾; same to Miller 17, weighing 19,600, at 6,30.

SHEEP.

The sheep market, also, received, to use a common expression among stock men, a "blackeye" this week, and, as in the case of cattle, prices are considerably lower, and even at the decline the supply was in excess of the demand and especially was the case in regard to the common grades. Prime fat 90 pound sheep, which last week brought 5 or 5¼, sold this week at 4@4¼, and good 100 lb averages cannot be quoted above 4¼. Common stock dull and hard to sell at any price, as buyers for this particular class of stock are very scarce. The market, upon the whole, is pronounced the hardest of the season, and as in the case of cattle, sellers mostly lost money.

HOGS.

The hog market keeps remarkably steady and there has been for some time past, a remarkable uniformity in prices. The supply has been about equal to the demand for several week past, and as a consequence, prices have varied but very little. We continue to quote Philadelphia Hogs at 8½@9, and York Hogs at 8¼@8¾. Our packers have made no movement as yet, nor is it likely that they will so long as prices keep up.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Cotton declining; sales 3,000 bales at 26c for middling uplands. Flour receipts, 22,802 bbls; flour heavy and 50@10c lower; sales 8,200 bbls at $5,10@5,35 for superfine State and western, $5,60@6,20 for extra State, $6@6,20 for extra western, $5,25@6,90 for white wheat extra, $5,75@6,40 for R. H. O., $5,25@6,75 for extra St. Louis, $7@9 for good to choice do, closing heavy. Rye flour quiet sales 200 bbls at $4,75@6,10. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower; sales 300 bbls at $1,13½@$1,15 for free, inside price for city. Reet's wheat 229,712 bush; wheat 1@3c lower, the decline is chiefly upon spring; sales of 161,000 bush, $1,12@1,15 for No. 3 spring, $1,27@1,30½ for No. 2 do., $1,37@1,40 for No. 1 do., $1,35 for No. 1 and 2 do, mixed, $1,26@1,28 for winter and red and amber western, $1,43 for small lots choice amber states, and $1,50@1,57 for white western. Rye dull. Barley heavy and nothing doing. Sales of 14,000 bush grown State at $1,15@1,20. Barley Malt quiet. Corn receipts, 102,485 bush; market opened quiet and closed 3@4c better, with a fair speculative demand; sales of 78,000 bush, 94@99c for unsound mixed western, $1,06@1,06 for sound do, and $1,10@$1,11 for western yellow; yesterday Oats: receipts, 96,000 bush; market more active and lower; sales of 70,000 bush, at 63@67c for new southern and western. Rice nominal. Coffee quiet and firm; sales 1,175 sks Laguayra at private terms. Sugar quiet and drooping; sales 650 bbls 9 16@11c for Cuba; 11¾@12c for Porto Rico; 75 bxs Havana at 10¾@13c. Molasses nominal. Hops firm at 16@23c for American. Petroleum quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet; sales at 46½@47¾c. Pork a shade firm. Beef quiet. Cut meats firm for Pickled bellies, 8 5-8c. Lard quiet and firm for prime steam; sales 500 bbls at $20 cash, $21,50@22 for prime, and $26,50@27,50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls prime mess, seller December and January, at private terms. Beef quiet; sales 180 bbls at $6@13 for new pain mess; $12@17,50 for new extra mess; $20@22 for new extra India mess. Tierce beef quiet at $25@28 for prime mess; $30@32 for India mess. Beef hams dull; sales 70 bbls at $18@25 for old; $33 for new. Cut meats dull and heavy; sales 525 pkgs at 14½@15c for shoulders; 18@19c for hams. Middles dull and heavy; sales 100 bxs low cried at 16½c. Lard dull and drooping; sales 300 tcs at 16½@17¾c for steam; 18@18¼c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet at 22@33c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 17@18½c. Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer; shipments of 60,000 on wheat at 8d per sail, 8½@8¾d per steam.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat also dull, heavy and 1c lower for spring, and quiet and without decided change for winter. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 61@66c for western. Corn firmer and quiet at 91@ 99c for unsound, and $1,02@1,05 for sound mixed western. Pork dull at $30 for mess. Lard dull and unchanged. Cut Meats and Bacon dull and heavy. Lard dull at 17½@17¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs in fair request with no change in price.

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Total..... 1,080 bbls.

SHIPMENTS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The GAZETTE is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.

Pittsburgh Councils will meet Monday afternoon, November 14th.

Sixteen citizens, male and female, occupied the lock-up at one o'clock this morning.

Yesterday afternoon a lady fell from a wagon in Lawrenceville and fractured two ribs. Dr. H. H. Clark rendered medical attention.

Yesterday Deputy Mayor Cartwright committed Jacob Keiser to jail for vagrancy. Jacob has been annoying East Liberty with his presence for a few weeks past.

Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templars, will be instituted in the new Masonic Hall, Friday evening, November 12th by Sir Knight Robert Pitcairn, P. G. Commander of the State.

Trouble about an Oath.—Yesterday Thomas Whittaker alleged before Alderman Butler that John Gilles had sworn falsely in a certain case of illegal liquor-selling, before Alderman Hewen. Warrant issued.

Large Funeral.—The mortal remains of A. A. Carrier, Esq., were yesterday followed to the grave by a large, select course of people, who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to a gentleman who was so much honored and admired.

Yesterday morning a piece of slate fell from the roof of St. Andrew Church, Ninth street, and struck Patrick Chislett, a laborer, on the head, inflicting painful injuries. Dr. Hamilton dressed the wound, which is not dangerous.

Handsome Dividend.—D. C. Hultz, Esq., Secretary of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, one of our safest and most prosperous home institutions, announces a dividend of five dollars per share free of taxes, out of the earnings, which will be paid forthwith.

Threatened.—Thos. Whittaker states that Leonard Burke maliciously and with evil intent demeaned himself in such a manner toward him, that he fears bodily harm at his hands. Alf Taylor notified his officer to wait on Leonard and induce him to visit the office for an explanation.

Consolation.—It will be a matter of plea ant information to some, that hanging hereafter in Allegheny county will take place inside the new jail, not in a damp and disagreeable yard as heretofore, where the doomed man was apt to catch cold while waiting for the final shifting.

Enterprise.—Pittsburgh is fairly alive with building improvements. Brown and white stone, most of the former being brought from Philadelphia, and the latter from Massillon, Ohio, are generally in for fronts, the being almost entirely discarded, although equally as pretty and more enduring.

Fires in the County.—From the report of the Fire Marshall, G. W. Murphy, it appears that there have been eight fires in the county during the month of October, and that the property destroyed amounted to $7,450, upon which there was insurance to the amount of $3,787; not insured $3,672.

A Brutal Father.—Information was made before Justice Salisbury, yesterday, by Catharine Sloenski, against her husband, John Sloenski, charging him with assault and battery. She alleges that John beat and abused his daughter in a brutal manner. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Whisky Cases.—Chief Hague yesterday made informations before the Mayor charging Henry Schultz, Christ. Klotz, Barney Leisler, Mrs. McCauley, A. Gernet and J. M. Robeitzer with selling liquor on Sunday. The actions were instituted to recover the penalty of $50, and a summons was issued in each case.

Dedication.—It will be seen by a notice elsewhere that the new Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield, in the Sixteenth ward, is to be dedicated on Sunday next. Morning, afternoon and evening services will be held, at which the Rev. Messrs. J. J. Wilson and W. D. Howard, and Rev. W. B. McIlvaine, will officiate. The occasion will be one of peculiar interest, and a very large attendance may be expected.

False Representations.—Yesterday Jacob Lossing, proprietor of a boar ding house, corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street, charged Francis Courtney before Alderman McMasters, with obtaining boarding to the amount of twenty-five dollars by representing he had money in bank, which was subsequently ascertained to be false. A warrant was issued.

Coat Yard Fight.—Yesterday Frederick Brininger made information before Alderman Thomas alleging that George Graham had struck him in the face with his fist. The row occurred in a coal yard, and was occasioned it is said by a house attu